On the Insects of Australia allied to the Glaphyridæ, by William MacLeay, Junr., Esq., M.L.A.

[Read 1st June, 1863.]

The genus *Phyllotocus* of Fischer contains a number of species which, though they agree in habit and other characters, differ considerably in important parts of their anatomy.

That such differences should have been hitherto overlooked in a group somewhat homogeneous is, however, less a matter of surprise than that Insects, so completely anthobious in habit and structure, should be placed by authors among so phyllophagous a family as the *Melolonthidæ*.

I find that Dejean, Blanchard, Burmeister, Erichsen, and Lacordaire, all unite in placing *Phyllotocus* near *Serica*, *Diphucephala*, *Liparetrus*, and other undoubtedly phyllophagous genera.

To oppose the opinion of such distinguished Naturalists may appear presumptuous on my part; but it cannot be said that *Phyllotocus* is in any very immediate connexion with the *Melolonthidæ*. In *Phyllotocus*, the maxillæ are membranaceous and penicillate, and in some instances, even the membranaceous rudiment of the external lobe is wanting. In the *Melolonthidæ* they are always corneous and toothed. In fact the former is in every respect anthobious, *i.e.* living in flowers: while the others are as decidedly phyllophagous. It appears to me that the link between the two groups must be looked for among the insects allied to *Hoplia*, since the teeth on the maxillæ of some of such genera, indicate a phyllophagous tendency.

The strongest point of resemblance to the *Melolonthidæ* in *Phyllotocus* is the transverse suture which divides the clypeus from the forehead; but that, though perhaps a constant character of the *Melolonthidæ*, is also to be found in *Amphicoma* and other genera of *Glaphyridæ*.

I believe, therefore, that I am justified in asserting that so far from *Phyllotocus* being properly classed with the *Melolonthidæ*,

a more strictly anthobious group of insects cannot be found among the *Glaphyridæ*.

No doubt the characters given by Mr. MacLeay to the family of *Glaphyridæ* may require some extension in order to enable it to include the genus *Phyllotocus* of Australia, and a portion of the South African insects allied to *Hoplia;* for it must be remembered that Mr. MacLeay's characters of the group were defined long before the genus *Phyllotocus* was known to Entomologists.

Such extension of character will, however, in no way interfere with Mr. MacLeay's plan of arrangement, which, I must say, seems so simple and natural, and founded on such obvious distinctions of structure and habit, as to make it contrast very favourably with some of later date.

Without attempting to explain the very ingenious system of classification which Mr. MacLeay has the merit of originating, I will merely refer to the "*Horæ Entomologicæ*" in so far as it may be necessary to show the relative positions of the *Glaphyridæ* and *Melolonthidæ*.

The Lamellicornes, according to that author, consist of two great divisions, the RECTOCERA consisting of the Lucanidæ and Histeridæ, and the PETALOCERA or true Lamellicorns.

These last he subdivides into SAPROPHAGA, or insects feeding on putrescent and excrementitious matter; and THALEROPHAGA, or those which feed on living vegetable substances.

The first subdivision contains the families *Geotrupidæ*, *Scarabeidæ*, *Aphodiidæ*, *Trogidæ*, and *Dynastidæ*. The second consists of the *Rutelidæ*, *Cetoniidæ*, *Glaphyridæ*, *Melolonthidæ*, and *Anoplognathidæ*.

By this arrangement it will be seen that the *Glaphyridæ* occupy what is clearly their natural position between the *Cetoniidæ* and *Melolonthidæ*.

Lacordaire on the other hand, following I believe Erichsen's plan, divides the PETALOCERA into *Les Lamellicornes Laparostictiques* or those which have the stigmata situated on the membrane which connects the dorsal and ventral arches of the abdomen, and *Les Lamellicornes Pleurostictiques*, where the stigmata are placed partly on the aforesaid membrane and partly on the ventral arches.

The first of these contains the SAPROPHAGA of MacLeay;

and the other the THALEROPHAGA of the same author, with this exception, that the *Glaphyridæ* are joined with the SAPROPHAGA and the *Dynastidæ* with the THALEROPHAGA.

Such an arrangement is a palpable forcing of nature to suit the imaginary importance of a peculiar structure, and without wishing to undervalue the importance in animal economy of the organs of respiration, or of characters founded upon their position, number, &c., I must say that the result in this case affords another illustration of a truth long since pointed out by Mr. MacLeay, viz: that no one character can be universally trusted, and that characters which appear constant in one group are frequently found to give way in another. The tarsal system of Latreille is an illustration of this axiom; since, excellent and natural though the tarsal distinctions have been found to be in many cases, Mr. MacLeay (Linn. Trans. vol. XIV.) has clearly shown that in certain groups the system breaks down altogether, and that the tarsi vary in species and even in the sexes. Another illustration of the axiom is to be found among the *Mammalia;* on the dentition of the animals of that division of the *Vertebrata* has been based a most constant, correct, and natural mode of classification; but it also breaks down completely in the genus *Rhinoceros*, where almost every species is found to have a distinct system of teeth.

The position of the *Glaphyridæ* in the Animal Kingdom, may, according to Mr. MacLeay (Smith's Zool. of S. Africa, No. III.) be defined as follows—

Regnum ANIMALIA.
1. *Subregnum* ANNULOSA.
2. *Classis* MANDIBULATA.
3. *Ordo* COLEOPTERA.
4. *Tribus* CHILOGNATHOMORPHA.
5. *Stirps* PETALOCERA THALEROPHAGA.
6. *Familia* GLAPHYRIDÆ.

Before proceeding to what is really the object of the present paper, viz., to describe the Australian genera and species of this family, I will take the opportunity of making a few observations on the sub-divisions of the entire family.

Mr. MacLeay has pointed out in the *Horæ Entomologicæ* that all natural groups whether Kingdoms, Classes, Orders, Families, or

Genera, return into themselves ; that is, that the series of natural affinities will, if followed, invariably lead back to the point started from, which fact may be represented by a circle, ellipse, or any curve that returns into itself. He has also, in the same work, shown that in general the number of groups, into which such a natural group as above described, may be subdivided, is five.

The applicability of this theory to the present family is remarkable. I observe, moreover, that the five typical groups, whether called families or genera, have each a geographical as well as a structural character.

Thus starting from *Anisonyx* as the type of the South African group, which, through the European genus *Hoplia*, connects the *Glaphyridæ* with the *Melolonthidæ*, we pass to *Phyllotocus* as representing the Australian group, at which point I believe the connexion of the family with the *Cetoniidæ* will be found to occur, probably by the genera *Cheiragra* and *Valgus*; thence by the genus, to which I have given the name *Macrothops*, to the South American group, of which we may take the genus *Cratoscelis* as the type ; thence to the North American genus *Lichnanthe ;* thence to the Mediterranean group, of which *Glaphyrus* or *Amphicoma* may be taken as the type, from which the passage to *Anisonyx* is easy, thus completing the circle.

I mentioned at the commencement of this paper that the insects grouped together under Fischer's genus *Phyllotocus* differ considerably in important parts of their external anatomy; indeed, we find in species of this genus, variations in the form of the maxillæ, mentum and palpi, which, in most families of the *Coleoptera* would mark very distinct genera.

To avoid, however, unnecessary subdivision, I intend to retain in the genus *Phyllotocus* all the species of the Australian *Glaphyridæ* which have the epistome double, subdividing them as follows: 1st, those with bodies more or less smooth, palpi long, and maxillæ with the outer lobe membranaceous, trigonal and ciliated, the inner lobe being dentiform. 2nd, those with bodies more or less hairy, palpi not long, and maxillæ for the most part consisting only of pencils of hair with scarcely a rudiment of either lobe. *P. MacLeayi* of Fischer is the type of the first subdivision, and *P. rufipennis* may be taken as the type of the second.

Genus PHYLLOTOCUS. Fisch. (Mem. des Nat. de Moscou, t. VI. p. 255.)

Macrothops, *MacL. Dej. Boisd.*

Antennæ breves, articulis novem, basilari magno apice incrassato setoso, 2° subgloboso, 3° obconico, 4°—6° pateriformibus, 7°—9° lamellatis.

Labrum inconspicuum.

Mandibulæ membranaceæ, clypeo occultatæ.

Maxillæ lobo externo parvo membranaceo penicillato, interno dentiformi aut nullo.

Palpi Maxillares articulo basilari brevi, reliquis elongatis sub-æqualibus.

Palpi Labiales breves articulo ultimo longiori subtruncato.

Labium membranaceum bilobatum hirtum.

Mentum elongatum valide setosum apice plerumque emarginatum.

Caput parvum elongatum apice angustatum subrotundatum, suturis duabus transversalibus unâ clypeum à fronte dividente, alterâ subapicali.

Corpus convexum ovatum, pygidio triangulari.

Pedes elongati graciles spinosi tibiis anticis extus tridentatis.

MAS. ungue pedum anticorum interno tarsisque interdum tumidis.

I have never seen the characters given by Fischer to this genus; indeed, the only description I have seen is that given in the Gen. Coleopt. III. p. 201, of Lacordaire, and I find that in some points the description given above differs from his. He makes the antennæ 8-jointed, whereas I find them to be 9-jointed; he makes the mentum truncate at the apex, whereas it is almost uniformly emarginate; he makes the last joint of the labial palpi to be a short oval, whereas I have generally found it an oblong oval, and always the longest of the three joints; while the maxillary palpi are certainly not truncate at the apex as he states, and least of all in the section of which *P. MacLeayi* is the type, which is the insect on which the genus was founded. I have also been unable to discover the difference mentioned by La-

cordaire between the male and female in the club of the antennæ; but I have uniformly observed that the male has the interior unguis of the fore feet, and sometimes the terminal joint of the tarsi more or less enlarged.

The larvæ of the insects of this genus are as yet unknown, but there is no reason to suppose that they differ in habit from those of their allies in other parts of the world; indeed, I know of instances in which the perfect insects of some of the species have been found in numbers under the surface of the ground.

The perfect insects frequent flowers, and in the early part of summer they may be found in immense numbers on those of the Leptospermum and other Myrtaceous plants which blossom so abundantly at that season. Though some species are to be found in all parts of Australia, the eastern coast of New South Wales is evidently what the late Mr. Kirby would have called their Metropolis.

Sect. 1.

Maxillæ with the inner lobe curved and dentiform. Palpi long and filiform. Body not hairy.

Sp. 1. Phyllotocus MacLeayi Fisch. (Mem. des Nat. de Moscou, t. VI. p. 255.)

Macrothops præusta Boisd. (Voy. de l' Astrol. p. 210.)

"Testaceus nitidus, elytris striatis apice ventreque fuscis." Burm.

Long. 4 lin., lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.
Hab. New South Wales and Victoria.

The description of this species given above is taken from Burmeister's Handb. der Entom., Vol. 3, p. 183. It is meagre enough and in one particular incorrect, for the fuscous venter is not invariably present. The species is found clustered on flowers in immense numbers about the middle of summer, and seems to be more general in its taste than most of the other species, which are seldom found on any flowers but those of Leptospermum and allied genera. I have seen specimens from Melbourne, but have never got them from any place far north of Sydney.

2.—Phyllotocus assimilis. (n. sp.)

Testaceus nitidus, fronte tenuiter canaliculato, elytris punctato-striatis posticè fuscis.

Long. 5 lin., lat. 2 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

It is extremely difficult to find a good specific character for this insect, to distinguish it from the last named species, and the only one which I can hit upon, is the slight groove on the forehead. This insect is altogether larger, broader, and more depressed, the spines on the legs are longer and stronger, the brown patch on the apex of the elytra is smaller and more confined to the outer angle, while the pygidium and belly are never coloured brown as is generally the case in *P. MacLeayi*.

3.—Phyllotocus bimaculatus, Erichs. (Wiegm. Arch. 1842, p. 170.)

"Testaceus nitidus, elytris striatis nigris maculâ mediâ luteâ." Erichs.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land.

I have not dissected this species, but from its appearance I have no hesitation in placing it in this section.

4.—Phyllotocus ustulatus. Blanch. (Cat. du Mus. de Paris, p. 97.)

"Niger, capite acuminato punctato antennis nigris, prothorace cum scuto nigro, subtilissimè punctato parcè piloso, elytris sulcatis testaceo-rufis maculâ posticâ circulari nigrâ, pedibus nigris tibiis anticis tridentatis."—Blanchard.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Swan River.

Burmeister has varied Blanchard's description of this insect in his Handb. der Ent. 3, p. 184, and I suspect has in reality described another species; but not having the insect before me I cannot speak with confidence.

5.—Phyllotocus navicularis, Blanch. (Cat. du Mus. de. Paris, p. 97.)

"Niger subnitidus, parcè pilosus, capite producto subtiliter punctato, antennis testaceis clavâ obscurâ, prothorace

subtilissimè punctato nigro-piloso, elytris profundè sulcatis testaceo-rufis apice plus minusve nigris, pedibus anticis testaceis intermediis et posticis nigris."—Blanchard

Long. 3 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lin.

Hab. Camden, New South Wales.

I have never taken this species except at Camden; and I believe it is abundant on the *Bursaria spinosa* throughout all the valley of the Nepean. There is a decided approach to the next section of the genus in this insect.

Sect. 2

Maxillæ with outer lobe penicillate, and inner very small or none. Palpi not long. Body for the most part hairy.

The insects of this section are shorter, and more convex than the last, and have the body thicker and more exposed; the palpi are shorter and less filiform; but, owing to the lengthened stipes of the maxillæ and the elongated mentum, the four palpi and the pencils of the maxillæ extend beyond the almost pointed clypeus. The species of this group are, scarcely ever found except on *Leptospermum* and in early summer.

6.—Phyllotocus rufipennis, Boisd. (Voy. de l'Astrol. p. 210.)

"Niger opacus, pedibus abdomineque nitidis, elytis striatis rufo-testaceis, tibiis anticis tridentatis."—Burmeister.

Long. 4 lin., lat. 2 lin.

Hab. Victoria and S. Aust.

I have received specimens of this species frequently from South Australia, and I believe it is common enough about Victoria.

I think I have specimens in my collection found in New South Wales, but of this I am not sure.

7.—Phyllotocus erythropterus, Blanch. (Cat. du Mus. de Paris, p. 97.)

"Niger, thorace opaco densius piloso, elytris latè ferrugineis nigro-pilosis limbo apicis nigro, pedibus abdomineque nigris nigro-pilosis." Blanchard.

Long. 3 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales and Victoria

This species is easily known from the last by its extreme hairiness, smaller size, deeper colour, and black apical margin to the elytra. I have specimens in my cabinet marked "New South Wales," but the exact locality I am ignorant of. The species seems to be abundant in Victoria.

8.—Phyllotocus Kingii. (n. sp.)

Niger subtus nitidus, thorace punctato, elytris rufis velutinis subporcatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.
Hab. New South Wales.

I have named this species after my friend, the Rev. Robert Lethbridge King. It is easily distinguishable from the neighbouring species by the thick red velvet pile on the elytra. It is not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

9.—Phyllotocus marginipennis. (n. sp.)

Niger nitidus, capite punctato, thorace glabro, elytris rufis sericeis sulcatis suturâ margineque laterali posticè nigris, femoribus tibiisque anticis piceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.
Hab. New South Wales.

This species is also abundant in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The surface almost free of hair, with the black suture and black outer margin of the hinder part of the elytra sufficiently mark the species.

10.—Phyllotocus iridescens. (n. sp.)

Niger iridescens, thoracis lateribus elytrorumque disco latè testaceis.

Long. 3 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.
Hab. New South Wales.

The beautiful sericeous lustre of this insect at once distinguishes it from all of the genus hitherto described. The sides of the thorax and disc of each elytron are testaceous, while the surface is but lightly clothed with hairs. The species is rather abundant in the early part of summer.

11.—Phyllotocus palliatus. (n. sp.)

Niger nitidus, thorace rufo anticè nigro, elytris sulcatis discis latè sericeo-rufis.

Long, 3 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.
Hab. New South Wales.

The black mark immediately behind the head, which presents the appearance of a hood, is sometimes prolonged into a narrow line to the base of the thorax. This species may possibly be the female of *P. iridescens*.

12.—Phyllotocus marginatus. (n. sp.)

Niger subnitidus, frontis semicirculo punctato, thoracis lateribus testaceis, elytris sulcatis rufo-testaceis suturâ margineque externo nigris.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

I think it very probable that this is the female of the species I have named "*marginipennis*." I describe it separately, as I am by no means certain of the fact.

13.—Phyllotocus ruficollis. (n. sp.)

Niger opacus hirtus, thorace testaceo, elytris sulcatis atro-rufis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.
Hab. New South Wales.

The thorax and elytra are of a very dark red, with black hairs. Some of the specimens in my cabinet are labelled "Manning River," and it is probable that the northern part of the Colony is the true habitat of the species.

14.—Phyllotocus australis, Boisd. (Voy. de l'Astrol. p. 211.)

"Ruber ferrugineus hirtus, capite nigro, elytris sulcatis concoloribus vel suturâ nigrâ, subtus ater."—Boisduval.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. 1 lin.
Hab. New South Wales and Victoria.

This species varies considerably, and seems to be considered identical with the *P. discoidalis* of MacLeay. If the species be iden-

tical, the latter insect is probably the male, as I have noticed throughout this genus that the male is always blacker than the female.

15.—Phyllotocus scutellaris. (n. sp.)

Niger nitidus, thorace testaceo punctis duobus nigris, elytris sulcatis sericeo-testaceis suturâ limboque postico nigris.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales.

This insect, though larger, is not unlike some varieties of *P. Australis;* and has probably, from its not having been described, been mistaken for it, as there is no species more common in Illawarra, the Currajong, and other places near Sydney. The small spot on each side of the thorax may possibly not be regarded as constant.

16.—Phyllotocus apicalis. (n. sp.)

Rufo-testaceus subsericeus, elytrorum apice metathorace pygidio pedibusque posterioribus nigris.

Long. 3 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Port Denison.

This is the only *Phyllotocus* I have seen from the North of New Holland, and it is very readily distinguishable from the rest of the tribe.

17.—Phyllotocus mœstus, Boisd. (Voy. de l'Astrol. p. 212.)

"Niger, elytris subdilutioribus striatis."—Boisduval.

Long. 3 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales and Victoria.

The description given of this species by Boisduval is so very imperfect, that numerous mistakes have been the consequence. Burmeister seems to confound it with *P. ustulatus* and Boheman (Zool. du Voy. de l' Eugenie.) has given no less than three descriptions of the same insect under the names of *Phyllotocus oblongus, velutinus,* and *marginicollis,* the first of these being evidently the description of a large male of *P. moestus,* and the other two of females of the same species.

The male has the elytra rather smooth and sericeous, while in the female, they are always more or less striated and testaceous : the difference, however, is only in degree. The thorax in the male is always black, while in the female it is sometimes black, as in the *P. velutinus* of Boheman, and sometimes testaceous at the sides, as in his *marginicollis*.

These are all the *Phyllotoci* with which I am acquainted; that named *P. pusillus* by Blanchard, belongs to the next genus, while the *P. pectoralis* of Burmeister from West Australia, is, as I suspect, from its emarginate clypeus and other peculiarities, not even a species of the family.

Genus Cheiragra. (nov. gen.)

Antennæ articulis octo, primo magno, 2^do^. subgloboso, 3°—5° parvis, 6°—8° lamellatis.

Labrum inconspicuum.

Mandibulæ membranaceæ sub clypeo latentes.

Maxillæ lobo externo coriaceo globuliformi penicillato, interno dentiformi.

Palpi Maxillares articulo basilari brevi, 2° et 3° longioribus, ultimo longiori.

Palpi Labiales articulo ultimo majori.

Labium membranaceum bilobatum hirsutum.

Mentum subelongatum subobconicum apice subrotundatum.

Caput parvum anticè rotundatum haud angustatum.

Corpus subconvexum ovatum pygidio triangulari.

Pedes spinosi femoribus posticis crassis, tarsis unguibusque anticis in mare incrassatis.

The insects of this genus are smaller and more depressed than those of the last; there is, however, a strong resemblance between them. The main point of difference is in the clypeus, which, in the last genus was produced almost to a point with a subapical suture, while in this it is round and without suture. The fore tarsi and anterior fore ungues of the male are also enlarged in a remarkable degree.

These insects are found on the flowers of Leptospermum in the early part of summer.

1.—Cheiragra pusilla.

Phyllotocus pusillus. Blanch. (Cat. du Mus. de Paris, p. 97.)

"Ovata plana nigra, parcissime pilosa, capite parum producto clypeo rotundato, antennis testaceis clavâ obscurâ, prothorace nigro opaco haud punctato vix piloso, elytris subsulcatis ferrugineis limbo externo latè nigro, pedibus nigris anticis testaceis." Blanchard.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.
Hab. New South Wales.

I have adopted Blanchard's description of this species; though as he placed it in the genus *Phyllotocus*, his description seems to contain some of the truly generic distinctions. The female is larger than the male, and has the black margin of the elytra considerably more extended.

2.—Cheiragra ruficollis. (n. sp.)

Testacea subsericea, elytris punctato-striatis, metathorace pedibus posticis pygidio et maris abdomine piceo-nigris.

Long. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.
Hab. New South Wales.

The female of this species has the abdomen large, and sometimes a light patch on the disc of each elytron; the male has for the most part the segments of the abdomen dark.

3.—Cheiragra pallida. (n. sp.)

Flava subnitida, elytris punctato-striatis, in mare subsericeis nigro-marginatis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.
Hab. Parramatta.

I am indebted to my friend the Rev. R. L. King, for the two specimens of this insect which I possess; the female is entirely of a pale yellowish red, while the male has the elytra margined with black, and the abdomen clouded.

4.—Cheiragra lurida. (n. sp.)

Nigra sericea, capite punctato, clypei marginibus elevatis,

thorace subtiliter punctato, elytris striatis discis latè luridis, pedibus anterioribus testaceis, abdomine incano-hirto pygidio magno.

Long. $2\frac{1}{5}$ lin., lat. 1 lin.

Hab. Currajong.

This insect presents many peculiarities of form; in the shape of the head and clypeus, and the depth of the last segment of the abdomen, it differs from all the other species of this genus I know. The male and female differ very little. I have not dissected the species.

5.—Cheiragra aphodioides. (n. sp.)

Picea, capite punctato, thorace posticè testaceo, elytris striatis in femina testaceis, pedibus testaceis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales, near Sydney.

The male of this species has the elytra black or pitchy, instead of red, as in the female, and the dilatation of the fore tibiæ is slight in comparison to that in other species. I have named the insect, from the resemblance in the form of the male to an *Aphodius*.

6.—Cheiragra atra. (n. sp.)

Nigra subnitida, clypeo punctato, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus piceis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Illawarra.

I have only one specimen of this insect—a male: the female will probably have the elytra testaceous, in whole or in part.

7.—Cheiragra pygmæa. (n. sp.)

Nigra subnitida, elytris subporcatis testaceis nigro-marginatis, pedibus piceis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin., lat. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales.

I cannot give the exact habitat of this species; it is the smallest of the genus. My specimens which seem to be all males, most resemble the male of *C. pusilla*, but they have neither the size nor silkiness of that species.

Genus Macrothops. (nov. gen.)

Antennæ novem-articulatæ breves articulo primo magno apice incrassato valde setoso, secundo subgloboso, 3°—6° brevibus sub-pateriformibus, 7°—9° clavam formantibus.

Labrum inconspicuum.

Mandibulæ inconspicuæ.

Maxillæ lobis membranaceis ensatis barbatis lobo interno minore.

Palpi Maxillares graciles, valdè elongati articulo secundo longiore intus barbato.

Palpi Labiales breves articulo ultimo reliquis longiore subtruncato.

Labium membranaceum bilobatum hirsutum.

Mentum elongatum angustum extus convexum, valdè setosum.

Caput clypeo valdè producto versus apicem carinato sub-reflexo.

Corpus subdepressum hirtum pygidio distincto.

Pedes validi tibiis anticis extus tridentatis, femoribus posticis subcrassis, tibiis tarsisque subelongatis.

I have confined the name of *Macrothops*, (a name previously given by Mr. MacLeay to the genus *Phyllotocus*) to this genus, on account of its remarkably long filiform maxillary palpi; these and its very curious snout-like clypeus, distinguish it at once from any other Australian insect. In general aspect, and even in the character of the maxillæ, it seems to approach the South American group of *Glaphyridæ*, in particular the genus *Dasychæta* Erichs. from Peru. In the form of the clypeus the genus *Macrothops* approaches *Anisonyx*.

Macrothops rostrata. (n. sp.)

Nigra nitida, capite punctato hirsuto, thorace sub-punctato hirto, elytris luridis nigro-marginatis nigro-hirtis punctis setigeris, corpore subtus incano-piloso, antennis palpis pedibusque anterioribus piceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The head of this insect is densely covered with long brownish hairs, sticking out like porcupine quills, and is prolonged into a kind of snout, carinated in the middle, deflexed at the sides, and hollowed beneath; near the point this snout is turned up, and has an elevated ridge in the centre; the thorax is black, and covered with scattered punctures and short setæ; the elytra are of a lurid hue with black margin, and are covered with punctures, from which spring black setæ. The whole under surface is covered with long grey hair; the pygidium is punctured, with a black seta proceeding from each puncture. The antennæ, palpi and anterior legs are of a reddish or pitchy hue.

I received three specimens of this very remarkable insect from King George's Sound, and it was the only Glaphyrideous species I got from that settlement, out of a very large collection: nevertheless, species of *Phyllotocus* must be found there, as we know of one peculiar to Swan River.

2.—Macrothops pallidipennis. (n. sp.)

Nigra subnitida subdepressa hirsuta, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris pallidè testaceis punctis setigeris, pedibus anticis piceis.

Long. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Hab. Victoria River.

There are four specimens of this insect in the Australian Museum, all in a very imperfect state, being without palpi, tarsi, &c. This species closely resembles *M. rostrata*, differing chiefly in being smaller and less hairy, and in having the clypeus rather shorter; while the elytra are of an uniform pale lurid hue, with a slight brown suture.